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Erratum

The Role of the NKG2D Immunoreceptor in Immune Cell Activation and Natural Killing

In this article (Immunity *17*, 19-29, July 2002), a monoclonal antibody was employed to examine the expression and function of NKG2D in various cell types, including NK cells, CD8 T cells, NK T cells, $\gamma\delta$ T cells, and activated macrophages. The paper showed that NKG2D is expressed in several immune cell types, that it functions as an important receptor for tumor cell recognition by NK cells, and that crosslinking the receptor provides a primary activation signal to NK cells and an enhancing or costimulatory signal to activated $CD8^+$ T cells. These major conclusions of the paper are unchanged. However, we wish to alert the community that in recent repetitions of the staining experiments we have failed to obtain clear-cut staining of activated bone marrow or peritoneal macrophages with antibodies to NKG2D. We observed either no staining or only weak staining of undemonstrated specificity. Similarly, efforts to elicit a functional response from activated macrophages by crosslinking with antibodies to NKG2D yielded either no response or a questionable response. We conclude that bone marrow and peritoneal macrophages activated in vitro under our conditions do not express easily detectable levels of NKG2D on the cell surface. Low-level expression is still possible, because we confirmed earlier studies that activated macrophages do contain detectable levels of NKG2D mRNA, and it is known that these cells express necessary adapter proteins for surface expression of the receptor.

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